

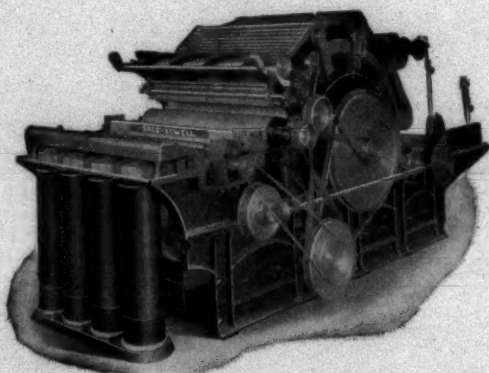
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1915

NUMBER 24

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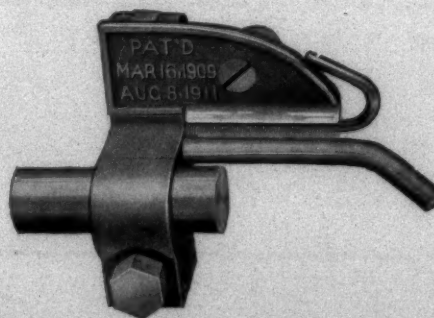
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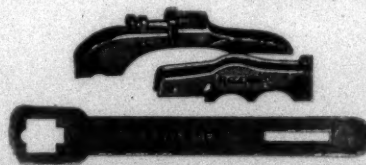
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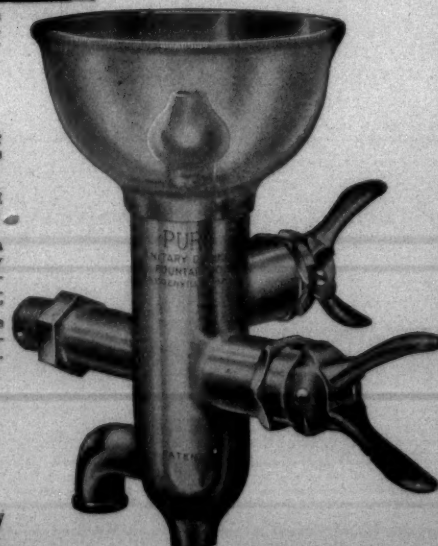
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 12, 1915

NUMBER 24

COTTON TEXTILES IN ARGENTINA

Report of Commercial Representative attached to Buenos Aires Branch of the National City Bank of New York.

North American cotton textiles are comparatively unknown in the Argentine Republic, with the exception of certain special lines which for particular reasons present advantage over the products of other countries. For example, in white duck and canvas, United States manufacturers have enjoyed a fair market, which, however, is now losing ground on account of the establishment of local mills. A comparison of the importation figures covering North American cotton goods with those representing cotton goods from other sources shows very strikingly what a small part the output of the Northern factories plays in the local market. For instance, in 1912, a more nearly normal year than those following, the total value of the cotton printed goods imported was \$3,827,000 of which the amount received from the United States was but \$1,665; in the total importation of goods woven with dyed yarns, valued at \$10,689,000, those of Northern origin were represented by a valuation of \$9,711; bleached goods received aggregated in value \$4,987,000, of which a value of but \$22,079 was accredited to those from North America; while in a total importation of unbleached cloth invoiced at \$1,167,000, those from the United States were represented by a value of \$12,955. These figures alone will indicate that the North American cotton textile manufacturer has strong and well established competition to meet.

The British, German, Italian, French, Belgian and Spanish manufacturers have been in the market for years. They have had their representatives here studying the conditions and making connections with distributors of their own nationality or, if of another nationality, seeing to it that their goods were kept constantly before the attention of the consumer. The knowledge these manufacturers have gained of this market through many years of experience, which they have added to from year to year, is something that our manufacturers in the North have yet to acquire.

That the winning of the market is not a hopeless undertaking, however, may be assumed from the experience that other manufacturers have had. For years the British manufacturer was recognized as the one in the control of the Argentine market for cotton textiles, and he considered it his own. Eventually Germany, Italy and Spain became

interested. They inaugurated a painstaking campaign and have been successful in obtaining a satisfactory foothold, despite the well established claims of their British competitors. It was a long struggle. Dealers here who have watched the trend of affairs will tell you that the manufacturers sent here textile experts, familiar as well with the building up of sales and distributing systems. They brought with them samples they thought would suit the market. If they did not fit the popular demands, or the requirements of the trade, in design, in color, in weight, in width, in quality, or in price, they spent months finding out why they did not, and how they could make them satisfactory. They were not satisfied with a week's sojourn, from one steamer to another, for they knew that the home organization sent them out to get some constructive suggestion that would enable the mill to turn out something that would be salable. A superficial observation and a quick return with the report that the market was controlled by someone else, prices could not be met, widths were different from those the mill was accustomed to making, they knew would not satisfy their principals. In short, their employers selected men that they knew could get things they went after and the men knew that they must get them. It is true that they did not get large orders at first. They were content to obtain any small order that would serve as an opening wedge, and they kept patiently at the task of developing small business into something more profitable.

It must be recognized that the winning of this market by the North American cotton manufacturer, like the winning of other markets, may mean revolution in some of their industrial methods. The methods of manufacture for export trade are so much at variance with the requirements of the American domestic market that to meet the conditions a mill must establish an export department, the operation of which will be entirely independent of the condition of the home trade.

Specialization in the English textile industry is designed to comply with the widely varying demands of foreign markets. The cloth manufacturer turns out the plain cloth; the contract for the finishing is given to the bleacher, printer, or an overproduction in the United States, but the dealers there finally

are most satisfactory. In the North the jobber accepts what the manufacturer offers; in the Argentine the importer accepts the design, it is true, but he specifies the color, even ordering a printer to finish goods in a color which has been offered by another printer or dyer. Attention to individual requirements and small orders is the rule. For example, English dyers will accept an order for dyeing a minimum of three hundred yards in one shade. The acceptance of such a contract, most North American manufacturers would hesitate to consider. To be successful, however, they must return to the long discarded small scale production methods for their foreign trade.

One great stumbling block that our Northern producers have encountered is the specification of case assortments, sometimes as many as five or ten designs in ten or twenty different colors to one case. Buyers frequently require this because they want them to ship, without opening, to their distributors in the interior. In short, the European manufacturer, no matter how large or important his establishment, is prepared and willing to cater not only to the large buyer, but also to give the same care and attention to meet the requirements of the small dealer. This policy has characterized the methods of the British manufacturer, especially, and is one of the secrets of his success in building up a strong export trade in textiles, as well as in many other lines.

When the German manufacturer entered this market he was keen enough to adopt this same policy. In addition, he had the support of his government, of German railways, steamship lines, and banks, at home and abroad, all co-operating to the same end, in a perfect system: namely to give German goods every possible advantage over others in the way of industrial costs, freight rates, banking, credit and distributing facilities. The interests of the manufacturer are interwoven with those of the government, the banks, the railways, the steamship lines and, last but not least, the importers who sell the goods to the consumers.

Some years ago, much to the concern of their European competitors, American manufacturers succeeded in obtaining a foothold for some of their cotton textiles in this market. They were compelled to do it by given to the bleacher, printer, or an overproduction in the United States, but the dealers there finally

managed to interest in their product, however, were not pleased with the result. They will tell you that as soon as the equilibrium between the supply and demand in the United States was restored, the North American manufacturer lost all interest in this market. Orders that were sent to them were ignored, or so carelessly filled that the manufacturer lost not only his connections and the market, but also disgusted the importer and destroyed his confidence.

This market is a big one. European manufacturers have appreciated its value and have so catered to and respected its requirements, that for the North American manufacturer to assume that it can be used as a dumping ground for excess products and obsolete goods, is offensive to the pride of the importer. The field is large enough to warrant the same serious attention and intensive effort on the part of the Northern textile manufacturers that has been devoted to it by those of other nations.

Like other countries, Argentina presents seasonal variations in the requirements for colors and designs. Its population has varied tastes. It is cosmopolitan. The French influence is in the ascendant but each nationality retains the tastes it acquired in the homeland. This is especially true of the Italian immigrants. They want the gaudy yellow and red cloths so popular in Italy. The Russians are fond of deep reds, but, as the number of Russians here is comparatively small, this is not an important item, except to illustrate the variation in tastes. Tastes also vary with locality. For example, a very much higher class of textiles, as well as the lower qualities, is in demand in the City of Buenos Aires, than in the interior of the Republic, where the country people are the principal consumers, and medium and lower grades are required. At the present time the popular colors in Buenos Aires are grey, yellow, old rose, champagne, dark lilac, corn flower blue and purple. The delicate rather than the flashy shades are preferred. In the interior, fancier colors are popular, and in the northern districts, and elsewhere where there are many Italians, there is a demand for yellows and reds.

Designs are also constantly undergoing changes, but it is safe to say that large figures are never

(Continued on Page 8.)

Electric Power in the Textile Industry

The advent of the electric motor may be said to have marked the beginning of a new epoch in the development of the textile industry. The importance of the part played by electric power in this development is evidenced by the fact that, although the electric motor in any form has been available for industrial use for less than thirty years, and the induction motor for only twenty-three years, the textile mills of America are using them today to the extent of about 750,000 horsepower, or about one-third of all the power required in the textile industry.

Electric drive was first used in textile mills as a convenient method of solving transmission problems which, due to local conditions, were either very difficult or impracticable of solution by means of the mechanical drive. Also, since the electric drive was at first used for the most part for replacing or supplementing the mechanical drive in old mills, it is only logical that the "group-drive" motor, permitting the utilization of the counter-shafting already installed, should have been used. Furthermore, the most important advantages obtainable from the electric drive were little understood, even by its strongest advocates, and the high cost and relatively low efficiency of the small motors available at that period naturally tended to perpetuate the "group drive" for more than a decade. Even during the past five years, one large mill using about 7500 horsepower in "group-drive" motors chose this system for an additional new mill requiring 3000 horsepower. The "group drive" still has a few strong adherents, but the most progressive textile manufacturers and textile mill engineers are coming to understand, for reasons given in paragraphs to follow, that they cannot afford to use any system other than that which employs a suitable individual motor for nearly every textile machine in their mills.

The "group drive" is therefore now being rapidly superseded by the "motor drive," a term which it is desired strongly to emphasize in the scope of this brief article. In this connection it is of interest to note that ten years ago the average size of motors installed in the textile mills in the States was about 75 horsepower, while today it is less than 16 horsepower. In two prominent southern mills, using respectively 2200 and 1900 horsepower in motors, the average size of motor is in one case 1.49 horsepower, and in the other 1.46 horsepower.

The most notable progress in the application of electric power has been made by mills devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods. This may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the first installations were made in cotton mills, and that those most interested in this new development were more closely identified with that branch of the industry. The silk, worsted, and woolen industries, however, have not been

far behind in the use of motors, and have led the way in the application of individual loom motors. A silk mill in New England was the first to use individual loom motors, importing them from England in 1901.

"Motor drive" of textile machinery is of great direct value: 1st, to the mill operative; 2nd, to the mill product; and 3rd, to the mill stockholder. Anything that is of benefit to the operative or the product is, of course, indirectly of benefit to the mill stockholder also, but the subdivision given necessitates a broader consideration more in accord with the merits of the subject. The operative is benefited by the better conditions of light and ventilation always secured by "motor

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1200 loom motors in use three years. "Gained increased production, more uniform speeds and consequently more uniform quality of product, saving of wasted power, flexibility in arrangement of machinery and buildings, freedom from dust and fly, the ability to measure quickly and accurately the power consumption of any machine, the lessened liability of serious shut-downs, less maintenance expense of transmission equipment, and as against looms driven from above, better natural lighting and absence of oil drippings." South Carolina mill.

550 motors in use—some over a year. "Not one moment's shut-down from motor trouble." New Jersey mill.

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drive." Shafting and belting not only cut off a large amount of daylight illumination, but also seriously interfere with the proper distribution of either the natural or artificial lighting of textile machinery. Furthermore, dust and lint, always present to a great or less extent, is kept in constant circulation by belts and pulleys, and the problem of supplying pure air for the operators is much more difficult than when "motor drive" is used and shafting and belting eliminated.

The operative is further benefitted by the better conditions of safety secured by "motor drive." The "Safety-first" movement has justly received a great amount of attention during the past few years, and in the future it is certain to be an important consideration of the textile industry. The insurance companies are prompt in recognizing the proper relation between "motor drive" and the "Safety-first" movement.

Finally, the operator is benefitted by the increased earning capacity of the machinery operated by "motor drive." This point will be brought out more clearly in the discussion of benefits to the products of the mill and to the mill stockholders.

The mill product is directly benefitted by the better general conditions of cleanliness always secured by "motor drive." While this benefit applies to every branch of the textile industry, it is of special importance in the case of costly fabrics, such as are produced in the silk industry. The dripping of oil from overhead shafting, even where neither care nor expense has been spared to prevent it, is a constant menace to textile mill products. A more serious matter, however, is the constant circulation of dust, fly, and other foreign matter, caused by the pulleys, belts, and overhead shafting. In the cotton industry the importance of keeping the roving and the yarn free from such material is well known, and in the silk industry, involving delicate and costly fabrics, and where much of the silk is dyed in the skein, the item of strictest cleanliness in all the processes and the prevention of damage to product from foreign matter of any sort is regarded as of the highest importance. The efficiency or earning capacity of nearly all the preparatory machinery of a textile mill can be widely varied by giving it more or less care in the way of keeping it clean. It is logical, then, that the "motor drive," by eliminating shafting, belting, and pulleys, and giving better conditions of cleanliness, must be of much benefit to the mill product. Furthermore, there have been many cases where manufacturers have acknowledged securing a much better quality of product due to the easily controlled and steady speed afforded by the "motor drive."

"Motor drive" is of benefit to the mill stockholder, indirectly because of all the beforementioned benefits, and directly because it secures for him a maximum return from a given amount of money invested. "Motor drive" of textile machinery increases its earning capacity and

gives the stockholder a two-fold profit—that is, a profit due to decreased cost of production and an added profit on the increased output. A few of the more conservative of the textile-machine builders and textile manufacturers are still apparently doubtful about the increased production claimed for the "motor drive." It is a well-established fact, however, and there is nothing at all mysterious about it. Almost all textile machinery has a maximum productive speed at which it should be operated under certain conditions in order to secure the best results in both quantity and quality of product. If operated below the proper speed there is a loss in production. If operated above the proper speed there will be a loss in production due to poor quality, breakages, etc. In the case of power transmission by shafting and belting entirely, or only in part, as in the case of "group drive" with motors, it is absolutely impossible to maintain a definite speed on any large group of machinery. Some belts will slip more than others and all will slip more or less under changes of load and changes in atmospheric conditions, with the result that in a large spinning room or weave room a variation of 10 per cent in the speed of machines supposed to operate at the same speed is not uncommon. It is also well known that in practically every mill driven by shafting and belting, due to the trouble and expense of changing pulleys, much of the machinery is constantly operated at speeds which will not permit of the best results in production. When such machinery is driven by suitable individual motors each machine may be constantly operated at its maximum productive speed and maximum earning capacity.

In the case of textile machinery which has heavy reciprocating parts of very irregular duty cycle, such as the mule and the loom, it is found that the individual motor not only makes a "sweeter" drive and cuts down the expense of machine upkeep, but also maintains a higher average speed and consequently gives an increase in production. In long lines of shafting there is often present torsional disturbances, due to slippage of belts, changes in load, etc. Such disturbances are often very apparent and serious in the case of belt-driven looms, and especially so if the looms are weaving wide delicate fabrics. A typical example of such trouble occurred recently in the mill of a well-known silk manufacturer. A group of belt-driven 92-inch looms weaving crepe-de-chine had been producing a very unsatisfactory quality of goods. Individual loom motors were installed, and the effect of the steady rotative speed was immediately apparent. The manufacturer soon discovered that he could raise the speed of these looms, and is now securing from them a perfect product, with an increase of 48 per cent in the loom output. Narrower looms in the same mill when changed over to individual drive also showed a remarkable increase in production, and the manufacturer confidently expects still better re-

sults after he has had more experience with "motor drive." It is a significant fact that this manufacturer has changed over his entire plant from belt drive to "motor drive," and estimates that the over-all production, which has a yearly value of \$400,000, has been increased 15 per cent thereby.

It is the universal experience of manufacturers who have used loom motors that the steady rotative speed, together with the inherent flexibility of such motors, permits the operating and maintaining of much higher loom speeds than any other form of loom drive. Many worsted and woolen manufacturers admit 10 per cent more production from their motor-driven looms. For a number of years after the loom motor had proved its value in the silk, woolen, and worsted industries it was not considered a commercial proposition for cotton looms, the product of which is relatively so much less value per yard. It is of interest to note that today several thousand loom motors are operating cotton looms in various sections of the country.

It should also be noted that, contrary to the popular impression, the "motor drive," with its many small units, does not mean a greater transmission loss than the "group drive" with its few large motors. The small motors especially designed for textile mill service are of high efficiency, and, in practically any given case, it can be shown that their efficiency is much greater than the over-all efficiency of the large group motors plus the necessary countershafting and belts.

In a cotton mill the spinning process consumes a much large amount of power than any other department, in some cases being from 50 to 60 per cent of the total power required by the mill. In this process the value of "motor drive" has been strongly demonstrated. The increase in production which may be obtained by changing over a spinning room from mechanical drive or "group drive" to "motor drive" depends, of course, to a large extent upon the layout and condition of the mechanical transmission. In one typical case of two mills, only a few miles apart, operated under the same management and spinning the same yarns, the spinning frames in one mill being driven by the "group drive," and in the other by individual motors, a comparative test was made, and the results showed that the "motor drive" frames were producing over 12 per cent more yarn per spindle. Under the usual mill conditions, using as a basis of comparison the production of spinning frames operated by "group drive" from large motors, it is safe to assume an increase of production of 5 per cent with the four-frame drive and 10 per cent with individual motors. A still further increase in production may be obtained with varying speed spinning motors, used for some years abroad and now available of domestic manufacture.

Thus far in this discussion the constant-speed motor has, for the most part, been considered. Many kinds of textile machinery in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, and

printing processes require variable speeds, which, to a large extent in the past, has been secured by the use of small non-condensing individual steam engines or various sorts of more or less uneconomical speed-changing transmission devices. Individual variable-speed motors for such machinery always greatly improves the economy of drive, while the flexibility in speed and the facility of its control give a large increase of product. One printworks which changed its machinery from steam engine to "motor drive" acknowledged an increase in production of 33 per cent. Other machinery, such as slubbers and roving frames, the speeds of which are sometimes regulated by changing pulleys, can be operated at greatly increased economical output by the application of suitable individual variable-speed motors available for that purpose.

In the light of results which are today being secured from "motor drive," it is confidently predicted that, before the next five years have passed, no new mill of considerable size, regardless of the primary source of its power, will utilize any other form of drive other than a suitable individual motor for practically each and every textile machine.—General Electric Review.

Responsibilities in the Weave Room.

This room, more than any other in the mill, is subject to innumerable vexatious troubles and irritating incidents in its supervision. The essentials for which the boss weaver is expected to strive for are to get the highest possible amount of yards of correctly woven cloth from the looms, and his record for success or failure in this respect is measured by the results obtained. He is also held responsible for checking and detecting any mistakes in the work as it comes to him and passes through his hands, as well as the general welfare of the room. If conditions warrant it he is allowed an assistant or second hand, whose particular duties are to assume the minor responsibilities and back up the efforts of the boss.

The object of writing upon this subject is to advise rather than criticize. The means of acquiring information are twofold, and either derived from knowledge imparted or by experience gained, which must necessarily be accepted pro tem, by the student until he can prove the matter to his own satisfaction. To begin with, the comportment of the responsible head of the room means much for its successful management. A cool head, courteous manner and impartial treatment of those under him are reassuring, and diffuse their influence all around, creating the confidence that attains the end sought for. Taking such a type of man, let us advise with him in his work and responsibilities in their routine course from the dressing to the finishing room.

The reeds and harness after coming from the loom should be cleaned and gone over before being used again, and in preparing harness for new warps the amount of heddles on each should be reasonably close

(Continued on Page 7).

Measuring of Textile Fabrics

(From an address by Edwin H. Marble before the Massachusetts Sealers of Weights and Measures.)

In the study of the measuring of textile fabrics three points must be considered: First, the unit of measurement; second, the materials to be measured, and third, the application of the material to the standard.

The accepted unit of measurement in the textile industry is the old Saxon yard. From the royal decree of about 950 A. D. which declares that "three barley corns, placed end to end, round and dry, taken from the middle of the ear, shall be the measure of an inch," and the well known, though equally old Saxon couplet, "three barley corns make an inch, twelve inches make one foot, three feet make a yard," to the installation at the Bureau of Standards in Washington of a prototype or copy of the International standard yard or bar, is a long step. From the rather inaccurate yew stick or Saxon times to the test bar, correct to the infinitesimal fraction of an inch, is a still longer step toward scientific precision.

Without going into the history of this unit, let me say that with all the efforts that have been made to force the metric system upon the textile industry of this as well as other countries, the old Saxon yard still retains its place. France, which originated metric measurements, violates the law with every twirl of the spindle and with every beat of the loom. Yarn is still counted on the basis of 840 yards to the hank and cloth, at so many threads or picks to the quarter inch. Even the meter when used to designate length, is in most cases followed by its English equivalent. A piece of French silk which was recently sent to me, had every weight or measurement expressed in English units, while a German uniform cloth had first the yards and ounces, then the metric equivalents. Besides France and Germany, the Orient, China in particular, and a large part of South America, have accepted our English yard as the unit of measurement.

The material we are to examine is an assembled organization of threads each made up of a number of fibers taken either from the animal or from the vegetable kingdom. Wool and silk are the most important representatives of the first, while cotton and linen are our representatives of the second. These fibers are very minute in themselves, some being as small as $1/2000$ of an inch in diameter, and each fibre possessed of certain properties that allow a great variation in weight, diameter and length. All these fibres are affected and changed by moisture; changes which are quite readily measured in the fiber or yarn are not so easily determined when the yarns are assembled in the form of cloth. Taking cotton as an example, from the tables prepared by the Bureau of Standards, we read these facts:

"4. With small changes in the relative humidity of the atmosphere,

such as from 45 per cent to 85 per cent, the size of a 36/1 yarn may vary as much as two counts, and an 80/1 yarn over four counts; or, in other words, 5.5 per cent in each case. The two-ply yarns are not as susceptible to changes due to humidity in the atmosphere, although they vary from one-half a count on 10/2 yarn to almost five counts on 96/2 yarn, with an average of 4.5 per cent on all sizes. Greater differences in relative humidity are common in this country than those used in this work, and if the extremes were employed, much greater variation in yarn count would have been obtained.

"5. Under the conditions outlined in No. 4, the yardage in one-ply yarns (singles) can be increased or decreased from 1,700 to 3,700 yards per pound, or 5.5 per cent, according to size of the yarn. The two-ply yarns can be changed in yardage by the humidity of the atmosphere, the difference in length ranging between 250 to 2,000 yards per pound, or about 4.5 per cent."

The regain of moisture in wool fiber has also been determined with reasonable accuracy, but the wool fabric is still a rather uncertain structure, although a little more study has been given to it than to the cotton fabric. The whole subject is being investigated by students, and some definite results may be published in a few months. The cotton fabric may be found in every conceivable combination of yarns, canvas and gauge, sheeting and prints, napped faces and calendered finish. This with the wool, linen and silk fabrics are all easily affected by climatic conditions and can only under ideal conditions and by expert operators, which means an equipment and a conditioning room more elaborate than the ordinary mill would deem necessary.

Let us now examine the third consideration, the application of our unit of measurement to these fabrics represented by our samples. There are three common methods in use in the textile industry. (1) With a drum or cylinder of a given circumference over which the fabric is passed, or which is passed over the fabric, each revolution of the drum being recorded; (2) By a folding machine which lays or plants the fabric in folds of a definite length; (3) By a measuring table of a given length over which the fabric is drawn.

With all these devices there must be some method of applying a uniform tension, and the fabrics must be presented in a smooth, even condition, devoid of wrinkles or creases.

The first demonstration is with a measuring drum one yard in circumference. Over this drum, which had been carefully tested and proved to be 36 inches in circumference, we will run fabrics varying in weight and construction over the drum and then measure them on the table. The machine and table indicate the same length for the light firm fabric which adheres closely to the drum. When heavier cloths are measured there is a variation between the

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY JERSEY CITY, N. J.



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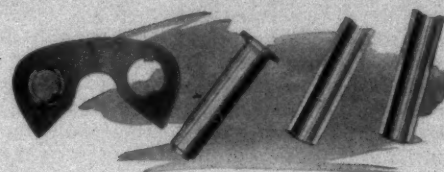
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Link-Belt Silent Chain



THE SUCCESS of the Link-Belt Silent Chain is due almost entirely to the superiority of its joint construction. The segmental liners or bushings, which are removable, extend across the entire width of the chain, thus doubling the bearing surface and halving the bearing pressure on the joint. The bushings (or liners) are case-hardened, and bear upon the case-hardened pin. The latter is free to, and does rotate with reference to the bushings and presents every particle of its surface for wear. As a result it wears uniformly, keeps round, and the chain maintains to the end its high initial efficiency, (98 2 per cent. on actual test).

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Boston.....49 Federal Street Detroit.....911 Dime Bank Bldg.
Pittsburgh.....1501-3 Park Bldg. Cleveland.....Rockefeller Bldg.
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Montreal, Can.....John Millen & Sons, Ltd.

length indicated by the drum and that obtained off the table, this variation increasing with any increase in the weight and thickness of the fabric. In measuring a heavy carpet there was a difference of 3 1-2 inches in five yards. To overcome this variation in the measurement between the drum and the table, recourse is had to two different methods of adjustment. The first consists in keeping the drum a uniform size, and using an adjustable indicating device, which varies the indicated number of revolutions on the dial. This was accomplished by means of two pulleys connected by a belt. One of these pulleys is adjustable and can be increased or decreased in diameter to suit the fabric to be measured. When these pulleys are of the same circumference, the dial indicates the exact number of revolutions of the drum. Increasing the circumference of the expansion pulley by 1-4 inch increases the indicated measurement by 1/100. If the measurement upon the table proves to be 1 per cent longer than

that upon the drum, the indicated measurement is made 101 instead of 100 upon the dial. The other devices are expansion drums which can be varied in circumference, and expansion tapes which indicate the variation.

Different fabrics run under the same tension over the same drum are found to give different lengths, as the fabric stretches under tension. I will measure two pieces of a light weight fabric, only enough tension being applied to the first to draw the piece through the machine while to the second considerable more tension is applied. A considerable variation in length is noted. When a similar test is applied to a much heavier fabric then difference in the two measurements is very small. Similar tests with woolen goods are now made upon a measuring device similar to that usually found in the weave room of a woolen mill, and the different measurements compared.

After these tests over a drum the demonstrations are continued with

a yarding or folding machine. This machine has been carefully set to deliver exactly 36 inches at each throw of the blades and a string of several different fabrics are run at a uniform tension. The results are very irregular, the folds varying from 36 to 35 5-8 inches in length the difference in elasticity of the different fabrics causing a retraction in the fold after it had been laid. Adjustments in tension and length of throw of the blade are made so that each fabric when laid upon the table shows a fold 36 inches.

Fabrics which have been folded three weeks prior to this convention are shown. These fabrics have been carefully measured and ticketed at the time of folding and then placed in the storehouse of one of the departments stores of Worcester. When compared with the original indicated length several of them are found to have varied to quite an extent. Flannels 36 1-2 inches are found to be 36 1-8 inches. Bleached whites folded 36 1-8 inches are barely a yard wide, while some of the heavy unbleached cloths have increased in length. All of these fabrics show an increase in weight of from 2 to 3 1-2 per cent.

In demonstrating the different measurements the fabrics are first passed over the drum and the length thus produced indicated by brass markers. This same fabric is now placed on a fifteen foot table and the certified steel tape used to compare the length indicated. No attempt is made to produce an exact tension on this table. The judgment of the demonstrator alone determines what would be considered sufficient. This, while subject to some error, is accurate enough to give fairly good results. Were the tests to be made under standard conditions of humidity and temperature, with a weighted tension that could be accurately adjusted to each weight of fabric, the results would have been much more accurate, but the object is not so much to get absolute results, but rather to give a method of determining length.

You ask me to sum up the best deduction possible from these demonstrations and from several other experiments. The question is, "When is a yard a yard?" Not alone when a fabric is measured by a certified tape or yard stick without consideration of tension, stretch or retraction. Not when a fabric is measured after being exposed to varying atmospheric conditions which are beyond the control of the manufacturer. A yard may rightly be deemed a yard when a specific length, preferably five yards of the fabric, is subjected to a remeasurement twenty-four hours later upon a flat table under a tension not less than two and one-half times nor more than three times the weight of the length of the fabric taken, and the length be found to agree with the first measurement.

Weave Room Responsibilities.

(Continued from Page 5.)

to the requirements for the warp, for if there are too many in excess the warp will be crowded and liable to chafe at that side. To find the amount of heddles required on each

harness divide the number of ends in warp by the number of those in the drawing-in draft, and multiply the results by the number of ends on each harness in each draft.

It often happens that the supply of a certain size number of reed runs short, and it is necessary to substitute the next nearest to it that is in stock, and maintain the same width of warp. To do this the same number of ends in each case must measure the same width in reed, and the number of ends must be distributed in the dents accordingly.

A warp calls for size No. 7 reed, 4 ends in one dent, or 28 ends to one inch. The supply of No. 7 having run short, it is decided to substitute size No. 8, so find the distribution of ends in dent required to maintain the width of warp. Size No. 7 reed, 4 ends in dent, 7×4 , 28 ends per inch, substitute No. 8 reed, 4 and 3 ends alternately in dent $8 \times 4 = 32$ ends per inch, $8 \times 3 = 24$ ends per inch, $32 \times 24 = 56$, average 28 ends per inch, same as in the other case. Copies of the drawing-in drafts and harness chains requiring to be used should be supplied from the designing room and kept in possession of the one in charge of this part of the work.

As soon as a warp is woven out the filling carrier should return the surplus filling at the loom at once to its proper lot, for if this is delayed, the lot may have been all woven up in the meantime, and that returned has to be laid aside as an old lot, which are hard to get rid of, and are always liable to get mixed somewhere and make a mess. The weaver should gather the beating yarns and odd bobbins laying around and deliver them at the dressing room, after which he should give the loom a through cleaning up. The loom fixer is then shown the warp to put into the loom, and learning its particulars from the warp ticket, begins his work by overhauling the jacks, wires and strops, which will save time and trouble in the running stage. The filling carrier's and chain builder's attention having been called to the requirements of the warp, they get their part of the work ready while the loom fixer is doing his, and after the warp is tied up in the loom with the harnesses properly straightened, the chains on, also the filling at hand, a start is made and two or three inches woven to even up the warp and test the condition of things in general. The fixers should also see to it before making a proper start with the filling, that the take-up gear required has been put on, and the motion in good working order, which will obviate the danger of having imperfect cloth on first end of the piece. The boss or his assistant is then notified that the warp is ready to be started up along with the weaver, and its particulars as required passed upon. In starting up a warp each harness is looked over carefully, and any wrong draws or misplaced ends that are found, corrected. The shuttles with filling in are put in the proper boxes, the loom started up, and the pattern woven several times over, after which an examination for passing is made. For this purpose cuttings from the finished samples made,

and specimens of the colors and sizes of yarns used are supplied from the designing room for the weaver's use in this, one of his most responsible duties. The colors are compared with those in the cutting, and made sure that they are going in the proper shed, and if necessary to read the warp pattern over, do so from the ticket as dressed, and drawn in, viz. from left to right. Also get the proper number of picks wanted as soon after starting up as possible, and it is wise to stay around the loom until satisfied that everything is all right. Although most of the looms in use are on the positive take-up plan, which can be adjusted to an admirable nicety, it is still true that the mechanism has not yet been improved to the point where it is immune from being used as a means for mischief by the unscrupulous operator, for one of the most common causes of imperfectly woven cloth, which is a malicious one, is done by the weaver, in what is termed pumping. It is a rascally act, and merits the severest penalty; the way of doing it is by pulling around the large gear of the cloth beam with the hand, which draws the cloth away from the control of the loom lathe, and tightens up the tension of the natural weaving conditions, resulting in the cloth being woven thinner until recovery of normal conditions is made. The means of doing the damage are so handy that it is hard to catch the culprit in his

work, and when confronted with it at the perch he may have the affrontery to assert that the loom had been weaving unevenly and that he had reported it to the fixer. However, the fact is taken note of, and persisting in his evil ways, he is likely to be disposed of summarily, and it is a pity if he cannot be made to suffer for the damage done. The best way to deal with delinquent weavers without discharging them, is for the boss to be quietly on the watch himself. Weavers are homogeneous in nature and seldom give each other away in any fault, but the hint will soon go around that the game is being watched for, and that the players of it are suspected, and if caught will be in trouble. When the occasion warrants it a straight from the shoulder talk given to them in good temper but appealing firmly to their sense of honesty and fairness will be as effective as any other way. Good supervision results will be obtained by the boss making a twice daily inspection tour through the running looms, looking out sharply for general defects, but especially in the matter of picks, misplaced ends and wrong draws. These tours around should be in erratic order to and from points least expected by the weavers.

The loom fixers are usually given an allotted number of looms to take charge of, which are termed a sec-

(Continued on Page 9.)

ECONOMY

THE IVEY MILLS COMPANY

HICKORY, N. C., June 24th, 1915.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Dear Sirs:

We have been running your FLAT STEEL HEDDLES for about nine years, and I want to say they are the best Heddles I have ever used.

What appeals to me, outside of their good running qualities, is that they are the most economical kind of harness I have ever had on a loom—more so than cotton harness or any other kind of wire harness.

No one will make a mistake in equipping a weave room with your Flat Steel Heddles.

Yours truly,

H. W. WARNER, Supt.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES will last several times longer than any other type of loom harness. That spells ECONOMY for your mill.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOUTHERN AGENT

HAMPTON SMITH, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Cotton Textiles in Argentina.

(Continued from Page 3.)
popular. Stripes, including diagonal patterns, small flowers on plain grounds, and the neat small geometrical designs are much in vogue at the present time. Fancy weaves however, seem to take better than the simple patterns, one criticism of North American patterns sent here for examination being that they are too simple.

White Sheeting and Shirting.

British manufacturers enjoy a practical monopoly in the sales of white sheeting and shirting. These goods from Great Britain in 1912 were represented by a valuation of \$4,222,000 in a total import value of \$4,987,000. There has been a small sale for cheap grades from Italy. There is also a growing bleaching industry in the Argentine. It is in this class that is found the heavy China clay sizing, so often referred to in reports regarding the South American market. The process is used in the cheap grades to give it the weight and make it appear as good as some of the better grades. The deception has been so successful in a certain class of the trade that it is doubtful if goods not so prepared would be saleable to those consumers. The goods are as stiff as cardboard, and to the ordinary purchaser present an appearance of quality that insures their sale. After one washing, however, it is quite a different article. In the higher grades, this process is of course unnecessary. These goods are usually marked both in yards and meters, and almost invariably come in 20 yard pieces; goods that do not conform to this rule are not saleable.

Several years ago it was the custom of manufacturers to weave into the end of the 20 yard piece what is known as a head end, as a guaranty to the purchaser that he was getting the full length and not a cut piece. This practice has, however, more or less disappeared, and is not necessary. Some of the finer goods from France have head lines stamped across the end of the piece, in imitation of the old woven head end, but this is a survival of an old practice rather than a necessity.

The widths of bleached cloth for shirtings and for domestic use vary from about 70 to 90 centimeters (27.56 to 35.43 inches). The 36-inch goods manufactured in the United States cannot be sold here. The following are some of the more common widths, with their weights per

square meter: 76 centimeters (29.92 inches), weight per square meter 80 to 105 grams (2.36 to 3.09 ounces per square yard); 80 centimeters (31.49 inches), 106 grams per square meter (3.126 ounces per square yard); 84 centimeters (33.07 inches) 96 to 112 grams (2.83 to 3.3 ounces per square yard) 86 centimeters (33.85 inches) 112 grams (3.3 ounces per square yard); 90 centimeters (35.43 inches), 104 to 138 grams (3.067 to 4.07 ounces per square yard).

Amongst a number of the samples collected, were several of cloths made in Manchester, and concerning which the following information was secured:

Manchester Cloths, 20-Yard Lengths.

Width		Weight per Square Meter	Weight per Square Meter	Factory	
				Price, U. S.	Cy. per 20-Yard Piece
27	inches	89 grams	2.624 ounces	\$0.62	
28	inches	89 grams	2.742 ounces	0.83	
28	inches	100 grams	2.949 ounces	0.83	
28½	inches	92 grams	2.713 ounces	0.86	
29	inches	106 grams	3.126 ounces	0.87	
30	inches	94 grams	2.772 ounces	0.87	
30½	inches	112 grams	3.303 ounces	1.10	
30	inches	100 grams	2.949 ounces	0.91	
30	inches	112 grams	3.303 ounces	1.07	
31	inches	104 grams	3.067 ounces	1.24	
32	inches	105 grams	3.096 ounces	1.00	
32	inches	113 grams	3.332 ounces	1.70	
32	inches	120 grams	3.539 ounces	1.35	
33	inches	98 grams	2.890 ounces	.98	
33	inches	107 grams	3.155 ounces	1.29	
33	inches	125 grams	3.686 ounces	1.19	
34	inches	112 grams	3.303 ounces	1.44	
35	inches	112 grams	3.303 ounces	1.31	
35	inches	122 grams	3.598 ounces	1.44	

The widths of sheetings in greatest demand are 155 to 160 centimeters (61.02 to 62.99 inches); 200 centimeters (78.74 inches); and 220 to 230 centimeters (90.55 inches). It will be noted that in discussing textiles of British origin both the metric and the English system of measurements are used. The latter is the system under which the British mills work, but as the metric system is required in connection with the Latin-American trade, the equivalents of the metric system are always available, or state in connection with the English system measurements, so that in the local trade reference is sometimes made to one and at others to the other system, a practice apt to lead in confusion unless one is on his guard. Prices for English piece goods are always quoted by the 20 yard length, except when the goods

are ordered in odd lengths.

Unbleached Cloth.

One variety of unbleached cloth is known by the Argentine trade as "T cloth" and a few years ago it was important in this market. It was used extensively in the interior of the country for shirting and sheeting and other domestic purposes on account of its cheapness, but within the last few years the demand has declined. Nevertheless importations are still large enough to be of interest to the North American manufacturer. It is believed that he would be well able to compete in this product. British mills lead in imports to the Ar-

lish goods come in 20 yard pieces, with prices quoted per 20 yards, although there are some 40 yard pieces received. Head ends are no longer necessary.

One of the most important staples in this market has been the so-called English percale. It has been imitated closely by the German mills during recent years. This is the article with which the North American manufacturers entered the market a number of years ago, when there was an overproduction in the United States, and proved that they had something that could compete with the British goods.

At the present time it would probably be more difficult to build up a successful competition, as the English manufacturers have studied the market so closely, and so adapted their industrial methods in catering to it, that they are always in a position to ascertain just what is wanted and to supply the demand. The wide range in prices would be shown in a collection of manufacturers samples. The prices for printing alone vary from 5-8 of a penny per yard for the simplest design to 1 7-8 pence for the expensive indigo blues. The cheaper designs sell the best, but there is a large demand for dark grounds. The 36 inch North American staple will not sell to the local trade. The cheapest goods are almost entirely in the 27 inch width, but there are quantities imported in 27 to 32 inch widths.

The demand for plain printed goods has been falling off during the past few years, for the reason that it meets serious competition from cheap novelties such as crepes and voiles. One dealer stated that the annual sales of his house had dropped from 7,000 cases of percales to 700. The only large importer of percales in the Argentine is selling them at a price with which the others are unable to compete with success, and they state that they fail to see how he can make a profit. The fact is, however, that this house is the direct representative of the Manchester mill and the goods are not required to bear the middleman's profit.

Dress Goods and Colored Sheetings.

There is a heavy demand in the Argentine for gingham in the cheap grades, and the red striped cloth is very popular. Zephyrs sell well both as dress goods and as shirtings.

(Continued on Page 15)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Which is Right?

Editor:

I wish to ask a question through your discussion columns which seems simple enough to me, but I heard a carder and spinner argue it recently and I hope some practical man will answer it. The question is as follows:

If a carder is required to make a given number of hank roving and the spinner is required to draft that given number of hank roving, to a given number of yarn, would it be any advantage or disadvantage to the carder in the way of supplying enough roving to keep the spinner going, if the latter runs the roving double, with a long draft, or single with a short draft to make the given number of yarn required, from the given hank roving, with the speed of the front spinning roll the same either way.

Experience.

Answer to John.

Editor:

I see John wants some help on streaked chambray. While there are many ways for it to happen, yet chief among them is unripe or frost-bitten cotton that resists dyes and the lighter the shade the worse the streak.

Another very common reason comes from the spinning. The spinner will sometime get too much twist on some of his frames and the running of standard twist yarn with yarn very hard twisted will sometimes bring the result complained of, it also having a tendency to resist the dyes.

Light shades are more easily influenced by the troubles above mentioned than heavy ones. If this helps John let him say so.

Another John.

Answer to A. B.

Editor:

In answer to the question of A. B. of last week's issue I wish to give him the following: You say you have a sliver that weighs 55 grams per yard and wish to know what the draft on your slubber should be. It should be about 4 1-2, but you must arrange it so as to suit the numbers desired for your warp, No. 28s. The following arrangements of draft would suit very well: Slubber 3.79, intermediate 5, speeder 6, spinning 13.

For your filling the following would do all right as you want a No. 36s yarn. Slubber 4.23, intermediate 5, speeder 6, spinning frame 15. You also asked for a rule by which to find these weights and measures, so I will give you the following simple rules for this work. For instance your card sliver weighs 55 grains per yard and your doublings are 6 and the draft of your draw frame 6. Multiply the weight of 1 yard of card sliver by the doublings and divide by the draft,

thus: $55 \times 6 = 330 \div 6 = 55$. We see then that the weight of the sliver at the front of the draw frame would also be 55 grs. The operation for second draw frame is the same as above.

We then come to the slubber and divide the weights of one yard of sliver by the draft desired, multiply this result by 12 and we have the weight of 12 yards on 1/70th of a hand of roving at the slubber. Divide this result into 100 or 1/70th of a pound in grains. This gives us the hank roving at slubber. We then go to the intermediate. Multiply the hank roving at the back by the desired draft and divide that result by the doublings at the back. The result will be the hank roving at the front. Work by this rule throughout the room. Example with 55 grain sliver:

$55 \div 4.23 = 13$, approximately. $13 \times 12 = 156$, the weight of 12 yards of roving at slubber.

$100 \div 156 = .64$ approximately, hank roving at the slubber. We now go to the intermediate.

$.64 \times 5 = 3.20$, $3.20 \div 2 = 1.60$ hank roving at front of intermediate. We then go to the speeder and work as above: $1.60 \times 6 = 9.60$, $9.60 \div 2 = 4.80$ speed of roving.

We then go to the spinning frame and make the same calculations: $4.80 \times 15 = 72.00$, $72.00 \div 2 = 36$ s, number of yarn. In this solution no allowance has been made for flyings or droppings, or for contraction, which of course, would be but a small matter with a good stock of cotton.

In conclusion I will say that you can make your draft a little greater at one machine and a little less at the other, or a little less at the one and a little greater at the other, and have the same effect as the above.

Hoping this will be just the information you want, and to see more of your articles in the Bulletin.

H. H. H.

Germans Will Use Flax For Cotton.

The Germans already are using flax as a substitute for cotton in some munitions factories and all munitions factories are being remodeled for this purpose, says a Courant dispatch from Berlin.

An inventory of all stocks of cotton and of other textiles throughout Germany, the dispatch adds, began Monday and will continue for 10 days. All cotton and articles made from cotton, even underclothing and shirts, must be listed.

Gibson Mfg. Co.,

Concord, N. C.

W. B. Bruton.....Superintendent
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J. T. Talbert.....No. 1 Spinning
R. D. Ballard.....No. 2 Spinning
J. W. Roberts.....Weaving
E. T. Goldston.....Cloth Room
B. B. Howard.....Master Mechanic
J. A. Warren.....Designer
J. M. Howard.....Dyer

Weave Room Responsibilities.

(Continued from Page 7).

This is a satisfactory arrangement so far as the fixing and responsibility for their results are concerned, but in cases where there are more than one section, it is better to have them assist each other with their general work, such as putting in of new warps, or other exigencies of such character. They should also understand that their responsibility does not end with their looms being run in good order, but that they are also assistants to the boss in every part of the work in the room, both mechanical and technical, and any important matters which may escape his notice but come under theirs, should be immediately put right or reported. They should also tour through the looms of their own section and add their interest for the general welfare of the whole. Ambitious men will soon realize the personal value of such action, as this is the particular line of men from which overseers are drawn.

Any good weaver cannot be a good cloth percher, but a good cloth percher must have a good knowledge of weaving, and be of the calibre of those who are not afraid to say yes or no. He must be of sharp eye, good judgment and impartial character, as these are the qualities that secure the confidence of the weavers, and make for peace in the room. The percher should make his declaration upon the quality of work as it passes through his hands, as he is in the best position to do so, but any dispute which may arise between himself and the weavers on this point should be arbitrated upon by the boss, whose decision is final.

The amount of cloth damage caused by careless handling of fill-

ing is not fully appreciated, and dangerous irregularities are allowed to go on; some baskets of filling may not be steamed enough, while others may be too much so. The full force of live steam may be turned on at once, which has a tendency to start the bleeding of sensitive colors, and failing to cover top of the basket with a cloth, the condensed steam from top of box falls as hot water upon the bobbins on top of basket, which are thereby liable to get stained. The filling carrier should be a careful man who understands these things, and will guard against them, and the boss weaver should see to it that he does so.

The type of steaming box here described is considered one of the best. The size is made to hold a basket containing 100 pounds of filling yarn, and is situated conveniently to the weave room. The bottom is perforated and level with the floor of the room. The steam pipe running under the bottom is also perforated. The valve of the steam pipe beside box is marked at equal points 1, 2, 3, 4, which denotes in fourths the amount of steam that is being used. The valve works on a spring, and rests in a half circle socket. The cover slides up and down, facilitated by a wire cable and pulleys at each side. The exhaust pipe has an attachment like and ordinary stove damper, placed 12 inches from top of box, and is closed during the steaming process, and opened when completed, and before sliding up the cover. With such a steam box and the filling carrier using a watch to do the steaming in uniform time, satisfactory work will be accomplished. A tarpaulin or oilskin cloth should be spread over top of filling in basket before putting it into the box to steam.—Jas. Graham in Textile American.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles.....

(Give exact number).

Number of looms.....

(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

Sowing Good Seed.

We will not publish the addresses made by Mr. Clark at Silver Bay, N. Y., on August 2nd and 3d as they contained practically the same material as former addresses which we have published.

The audiences addressed appeared deeply interested in industrial and welfare problems and on the second day a large number expressed themselves as having an entirely different idea of Southern mill conditions.

For many years the representatives of the National Child Labor Committee have been painting a false picture to Northern audiences and it has been only natural that our Northern friends should believe those stories, for they never heard any denials until this year.

If the true fact could be laid before the people in all sections of the North and they could see how they have been imposed upon by such men as McKelway and Lovejoy, it would not be long before those agitators would have to hunt a real job.

A very representative set of men were present at the Silver Bay conference and they showed by the questions asked that they were sincerely interested in getting at the truth. We believe that some good seed were sown that will later bear fruit.

Our Foreign Trade.

Sooner or later the steady growth of our export trade will be felt in this country and we fail to see how a period of prosperity can be avoided.

In exports of domestic products, in aggregate value of foreign trade, and in favorable balance of trade the United States made a new high record in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Imports and exports combined totaled \$4,442,272, an increase of \$184,000,000 over 1914 and of \$164,000,000 over 1913, the prior high-record year in total trade.

Exports in 1915 totaled \$2,768,643,532, an increase of \$404,000,000 over 1914 and of \$303,000,000 over 1913. Imports aggregated \$1,674,220,740, a decrease of \$219,700,000 from last year's total and of \$138,800,000 from that for 1913.

The excess of exports over imports for the year 1915 was \$1,094,422,792, which sum exceeded by \$428,000,000 the former high record made in 1908 and by \$623,800,000 the export balance for 1914.

June, 1915, exports were \$268,601,599 and exceeded by \$111,530,000 the total for June last year. June imports were \$157,746,140, or less by \$216,690 than those for June,

1914, but \$26,500,000 more than those for June, 1913.

Of the June, 1915, imports 62.94 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 59.32 per cent for June, 1914, and 50.88 per cent for June, 1913. Of this year's imports 31.73 per cent were duty free; in 1914, 59.43 per cent.

The year's gold movements included imports, \$171,568,755, exports, \$146,224,148. In 1914 the figures were—imports, \$66,538,659; exports, \$112,038,529. The month of June, 1915, reversed the conditions shown in June last year, June gold imports having been \$52,341,746 this year and \$3,817,112 last year, while gold exports last month were only \$2,821,988, against \$48,107,061, in June, 1914.

In the ten months of the current fiscal year down to May 1 the exports of cotton manufactures, amounting to 57,900,000, have exceeded by \$4,000,000 the largest record of any complete fiscal year prior thereto. The highest level previously recorded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, was \$53,700,000 in 1913, and the next highest level was \$52,900,000 in 1906, which was the culminating year of the big export movement when China was taking unusually large quantities of American cotton goods upon the reopening of her markets at the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

While exports have increased imports have of necessity grown smaller so that the decrease in imports of cotton goods in the months prior to May 1st was \$21,600,000 and the increase in exports of that group was \$14,600,000, compared with a like period of the fiscal year 1914. Ten months' imports of European laces aggregated \$18,000,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000; of European cloths \$6,000,000, a decrease of \$4,000,000, and wearing apparel \$4,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000.

Not only is the purchase of arms and ammunition bringing vast sums of money to this country, but even such items as horses and saddles run into many millions of dollars.

During the 11 months of the fiscal year ending May, 1914, \$16,000 worth of saddles were shipped to Europe, but during the same months for the fiscal year 1915, the value of saddle exports jumped to \$722,000.

During May, 1914, we sent to Europe horses that brought \$8,169,267 and mules, \$2,705,827. The total value of horses exported during the 11 months ended May 31, 1915, was \$55,953,115, and of mules \$10,183,841. Exports in these animals have increased five-fold.

We are today the merchants of

the world and the money that we are receiving for our goods must eventually find a place where it can be used in industries and trades.

For South American Position.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—It has just been announced at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that an examination will soon be set for candidates for the dry goods commercial work in South America, as recently decided upon by the Secretary of Commerce.

An examination was held for this position some weeks ago, but no one passed the examination, it is said. The position carries a maximum salary of \$3,600 with expenses, and it is expected that a good man will be obtained. Strange enough, a large number of candidates applied for the Far Eastern position for dry goods, but only three applied for the South American work. No date has yet been set for the examination but any of those interested should apply to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Cotton Crop of 1914 Sold Cheap.

New Orleans.—In a final report on the cotton crop of 1914-15, H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, shows that while 17,004,000 bales were grown, the commercial crop was only 15,108,111 bales and that the value of the crop, including seed, was \$749,384,979, as against \$1,234,444,114 for the preceding crop.

The crop is spoken of as running remarkably even in grade, averaging middling, without a super-abundance of either the higher or the lower grades. The average price per pound for middling during the year was 7.94 cents against 13.49 the preceding year.

A feature of the report concerning the use of linters, which enter into the manufacture of explosives. From a monthly average of 26,000 bales of linters during the first half of the season, the consumption jumped to 40,000 bales during the second half. There was an increase of 86,000 bales over last year's whole season consumption.

During the period of low prices both northern and southern spinners bought freely, their aggregate takings being 6,354,000 bales, a new high record.

The consumption in the southern group of mills exceeding the previous record made last year by 100,000 bales. The south consumed 3,163,000 bales, the north 2,618,000 and the entire world 14,134,000.

Dividing the commercial crop into states, Texas easily leads with 4,619,000 bales, and Georgia comes second with 2,440,000.

Dividing consumption in the south, North Carolina leads with 918,192 bales, South Carolina being second with 825,838.

The maximum consumption in the south occurred in June when the off-take was 300,000 bales.

PERSONAL NEWS

R. W. Smith of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position at the Cohannet Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

Allen Knight, of Great Falls, S. C., has accepted a position at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. A. Pender has resigned as superintendent of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Louis Siles, of Laurens, S. C., has become loom fixer at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Scott Maxwell, agent of the Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala., is spending his vacation in Massachusetts.

O. E. Gilfoye, overseer of the cloth room at the Aiken Mfg. Co., Bath, S. C., has been visiting at Brookland, S. C.

—, Martin has resigned as loom fixer at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., and is now farming near that place.

Charles O. Bridgers, secretary and treasurer of the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mill, was a visitor in the New York markets last week.

H. A. Taylor, superintendent of the Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C., has returned from a visit to his former home at Spartanburg.

James Putnam, of Greenville, S. C., is visiting his brother, T. A. Putnam, superintendent of the Abbeville (S. C.) Mills.

W. J. Britton, superintendent of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been spending his vacation at Boston, Mass., accompanied by his family.

D. R. Hinkle has been transferred from overseer spinning to overseer of carding at the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

T. F. Wallace of Huntersville, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

J. N. Noles, second hand in weaving at the No. 2 mill of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, Linda, Ga., is building a handsome new home.

Oscar Nelson has been promoted to overseer of spinning and twisting at the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Joe Embury is now grinding cards at the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

T. H. Henderson, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va., has accepted a similar position at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. H. Gossett, who recently resigned as assistant superintendent at the Kincaid Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga., has accepted a position at the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Mrs. D. R. Harriman Dead.

Word was received in Greenville Tuesday announcing the death of Mrs. D. R. Harriman, wife of D. R. Harriman, formerly superintendent of Poe Manufacturing company and later of Monaghan Mills. Mrs. Harriman died at her home in Atlanta.

For Far East Trade.

Stanhope Sams, of North Carolina, has been appointed a special commercial agent for the Department of Commerce to investigate the dry goods possibilities of trade in the Far East. Mr. Sams was among the candidates taking the recent examination set at the department. He is said to have made an excellent showing. His appointment becomes effective at once and he will leave shortly for the Far East. The South American appointment for dry goods has not yet been made.

Automobile Kills Twelve-Year-Old Boy.

Charles William Durham, the twelve-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Durham, met instant death on the street in front of his home in Asheville Monday morning, when the



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bicycle he was riding collided with an automobile driven by Roy Smith. The machine was the property of Chambers and Weaver Company, being used as a public service car. The driver was taking J. Locke Erwin, of Concord, a prominent cotton mill man of that city, to a sanatorium.

Youth is Found Dead at Selma.

Henry Creech, a white youth from Selma, N. C., about 18 years old, was found dead on the Coast Line tracks near Contentnea Junction, Wilson, N. C., Monday morning. It is supposed that he was killed by train number 83, due there a little after four.

Creech and Lester White and John Hall, all of Selma, were beating their way from Norfolk to Selma. They were at the junction waiting for a train. White and Hart went out in the woods to sleep, leaving Creech

sitting on the tracks. When they awoke they found their companion laying beside the tracks fatally injured. White is the son of a prominent cotton mill man of Selma.

Cotton Crop and Industries of Adana, Turkey

The cotton crop of 1915 in the Turkish Province of Adana will probably not exceed 50,000 bales, owing to decreased plantings and the ravages of locusts. Last year's crop totaled 120,000 bales, of which 60,000 bales have been exported. About 10,000 bales have also been required by the four spinning and weaving mills in Tarsus and Adana. During May of this year they used 1,600 bales, while in May, 1914, only 1,100 bales were needed.

Thus about 50,000 bales of cotton remain in the country, most of which, however, is still unginmed. The stock in May, 1914, did not exceed 15,000 bales. Italy's entry into the war has practically stopped all exports, as most of the local cotton was shipped to Austria and Germany via Italian steamers which have ceased calling here.

The mills of Tarsus and Adana have a total of 42,000 spindles, of which only 19,000 were employed during May, 1914, an activity of 45 1-4 per cent; in May, 1915, 33,000 spindles were operated, an activity of 78 1-2 per cent. The value of unbleached cotton goods on hand in May, 1914, was \$120,000, and in May, 1915, was \$160,000.

The two cottonseed-oil mills near Mersina are in operation and produce about 150 tons of oil per month.—Consular Reports.

Test For Tire Fabrics.

It has been announced at Washington that the Textile Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards has completed experiments relating to a uniform method of testing the tensile strength of automobile tire fabrics. Officials in charge of the laboratory test think they have found a method which will prove entirely satisfactory and it is now being tried out.

At the present time members of the laboratory are taking up the question of the crimp of fabrics and the loss of length. They are also investigating the rate of absorption of moisture by various materials.

The laboratory is kept busy making tests of samples sent in by the various government departments before they purchase under contract. Therefore they have not much time to devote to original research work.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Concord, N. C.—The Cabarrus Mill, which was closed down last week, resumed work Monday morning.

Clover, S. C.—The Clover Cotton Mill has resumed operations after having been shut down for several days.

Maysville, Ky.—The Maysville Cotton Mills will erect an addition, reconstruct the dyehouse and also rebuild the burned cotton shed.

Concord, N. C.—The first meeting of the stockholders of the new Norcott Mills Co., is called for August 24th, at which time organization of the company will be perfected.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Robinson Manufacturing Co. has placed an order for 4,000 additional spindles and accompanying preparatory machinery. This mill was put into operation a year ago by W. L. and W. E. G. Robinson, formerly of Concord, N. C.

Louisville, Ky.—It is announced here that W. C. Nones, president of the Kentucky Cotton Yarn Company, has sold him interest in the plant to J. C. Murphy, vice president, and Mr. Nones will retire from the business, and Mr. Murphy will be the active head of the company.

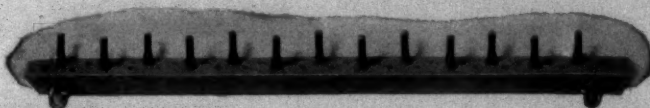
Columbus, Ga.—With few exceptions the cotton mills of this district are well supplied with surplus cotton this summer, all having laid in a good supply last fall and spring, while the staple was cheap, according to a prominent mill superintendent, who says that the mills are in fine shape for business today.

Augusta, Ga.—The Aiken, Seminole and Langley cotton mills have inaugurated quite a new plan for the benefit of the operatives and others connected with the mills. They have stores at all these mills towns and sell supplies at actual cost plus a small per cent to cover overhead charges.

Cuero, Texas.—The recently mentioned addition to the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, will be of brick and concrete construction, and will be equipped with 4 spinning frames, 5 carding machines, and 32 looms, giving them, when the new machinery is in operation, a total of 8,500 spindles and 200 looms.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported that George Dunham, manager of the Sterling Spinning Co., manufacturers of woolen yarns, will move the plant to some other city, owing to the fact that he has found that he can secure better labor conditions elsewhere. Mr. Dunham is said to have received very flattering inducements from an Indiana town to move his mill there.

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ECONOMY IN REPAIRS. NON-FLUID OIL keeps the bearings cool in shafting, engine, spinning, or any textile machinery and minimize wear in small bearing parts like travelers in twister-rings.

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Bessemer City, N. C.—It is learned from what is considered a reliable source that the Gambrill Mills will begin operation on September 1st. The tenement houses near the mill are now being put in shape for occupancy and the mill is now ready for starting.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Clinefield Products Co. has organized to build a plant for manufacturing dye chemicals from feldspar, the initial investment to be about \$250,000, with a provision for a developing investment of about \$500,000; is about to begin construction of brick or concrete buildings, 160x120, 300x60 and 160x60 feet.

Hickory, N. C.—The Elliott Hosiery Mills Company of this city closed down Saturday for about two weeks in order to move and install their machinery in the new building recently completed. The new quarters is of brick construction, two stories high, and is built with the view of giving plenty of light and ventilation. After this new machines will be added from time to time as the management is able to secure help to keep them going. This company has been very successful in their business and is running full time every day. They recently secured a standing order from a large Chicago concern.

West Durham, N. C.—All West Durham will take a vacation for ten days beginning Monday afternoon and ending again a week from next Tuesday, when the mills will take in again at the usual time. Both mills began to stand Saturday at noon, it being the custom of the mill company to give their employees an annual vacation of ten days.

As a result of this holiday given by the mills a general holiday will be taken in the other occupations, since there will be little business among the merchants and this is the best time to give their clerks a vacation. Both the fact that a large number will be out to-day and that there will be no pay envelope for three weeks will make business exceedingly dull during this period. Some of the merchants will keep only one or two clerks on hand during the holidays.

The holidays will be spent in various ways by the people of West Durham, but the largest number will probably take this opportunity to visit friends and relatives out of the city. Others will go on various fishing excursions and picnics.

Williamston, S. C.—The Williamston Mills have commenced overhauling one of their cottages to be used as a library and civic improvement league. Miss Maggie Garlington, former rural school supervisor for Anderson county, has been employed as superintendent of the Civic Improvement League.

The mill company is to be congratulated in making such a wise

selection. The house, when completed, will be one of the prettiest and best equipped in this part of the state for work of this kind.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The Dunn Woolen Mill will resume next Monday after an idleness of nearly two months. T. L. Dunn has returned from New York, where he has arranged for the disposal of the product of the mills. The mill had been working on orders for army cloth from the Allies, but inability to get the product across the water caused the plant to suspend. Once the army cloth is gotten out of the looms the mill will be in better shape to handle domestic orders.

Greenville, S. C.—The financial statement of the Parker Cotton Mills, as of June 30, has just been sent to stockholders. It is an elaborate and detailed statement, showing the operations for eight months, not only of the main company, but of its subsidiaries, the Hampton Cotton Mill Co., the Monaghan Mills, the Victor Manufacturing Co. and of the Mills Stable Co. The companies, like all Southern cotton mill propositions, are affected by the war, although up to the time of the sinking of the Lusitania they were doing quite well. Since that time the market has been less favorable. The companies have been under new management since last November.

The balance sheet of the Parker Cotton Mills shows a deficit of \$151,905, the balance standing at \$13,723,451. The Hampton Cotton Mills stock is at \$6,846,300; the Monaghan Mills stock at \$2,064,378; the Victor Manufacturing Co. common stock at \$3,473,374; the Osceola Commission Company at \$100,000. The notes and open accounts of Lewis W. Parker, formerly president of the company, are carried as assets at \$377,987, but are marked "value uncertain." There are a number of other assets of minor importance.

Among the liabilities are various sums due to subsidiaries, a total of \$698,351 being due the Hampton Cotton Mills, the Monaghan Mills and the Victor Manufacturing Co. There are contingent liabilities, due to indorsements and guarantor assurances on notes amounting to \$5,892,041. About all that can be said about the Parker Cotton Mills Company's affairs at this time is that they are in competent hands and the assets are being conserved.

The annual meeting will be held in Greenville, August 16.

Absconding Mill Cashier Returns.

Because, he said, the sight of children in moving pictures kept the thought of his own two little daughters always in his mind, F. O. Meyers, alleged to have fled with \$12,000 belonging to the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., returned home

and surrendered to the sheriff. He is now in jail.

Meyers was cashier of the Aragon Mills. Following the discovery of a shortage he fled and eluded detectives in a chase which carried them to Canada and back through the west to Mexico. Meyers returned to Georgia and from Kingston telephoned the sheriff at Cedartown to meet him at Rome.

National Cotton Manufacturers' Association Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, being the 99th, will be held at Hotel Griswold, near New London, Conn., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 9-11, 1915.

The opening session will be held in the ball-room of the hotel, beginning at 8:30 o'clock on Thursday evening, and will be limited to the address of President Albert Greene Duncan.

The latter part of the evening will be given to social matters, the renewal of old acquaintances, and the formation of new ones. This session will be a "get together" in another portion of the hotel, when special features for the entertainment of the guests will be introduced.

On Friday the morning session will be devoted to questions pertaining to the cotton fiber, at which it is expected that Dr. N. A. Cobb, of Washington, will continue his interesting address on the Cotton Fiber, illustrating by experiments some matters to which reference was made at the last meeting.

Friday evening there will be a banquet at 7 o'clock, after which there will be speeches by several eminent men.

Saturday morning will be another business session, and the papers to be presented at these business sessions will probably include the following subjects:

"Are the Textile Schools Doing All That Should Be Expected of Them?"

"Attitude of Massachusetts Toward Banking and Manufacturing."

"Ball Bearings for Cotton Mills."

"Cooling Ponds for Condensing Engines."

"Cotton Openings, Preparing and Picking."

"Future Production of Dyestuffs in This Country."

"Purchasing of Mill Supplies and Methods of Scheduling the Same."

"Starches Used in the Textile Industry."

"The Cotton Fiber."

"Use of Natural Dyestuffs in Cotton Manufacturing."

Friday and Saturday afternoons will be devoted to recreations, the playing for the golf trophies offered by the Board of Government, and prizes for tennis, baseball and other sports.



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Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets are holding firmly and despite all the disturbing influences which have made trade unsatisfactory for the last few weeks, are showing no signs of going lower. Prices on finished goods showed great firmness, and though there has been some shading in gray goods, it has been very slight and a quickening in the demand would bring prices up. The buying at the present time is not large, but it is going on steadily in a small way. Manufacturers have made good contracts for future deliveries, and the stocks in first and second hands are very low. Buyers who for some time have adhered strictly to buying from hand to mouth and taking only enough goods to cover their immediate needs are not in a position to play the market for lower prices, and must continue to buy, if only small quantities each week.

The dyestuff situation has come to be regarded more seriously than war influences or the price of cotton, and the lack of dyes has been the greatest factor in retarding trade in first hands. Mills have been obliged to refuse orders on certain lines because of the shortage of dyestuffs, and the gray goods and converting markets are now being affected by the same situation. Printers are experimenting with many substitutes to meet the requirements of their customers, but they are not making progress fast to send them into the gray goods markets. It is thought that staple wide print cloths will accumulate until the mills can re-adjust their output to the limited amount of goods now being taken by printers, who cannot take large quantities on account of being hampered by lack of dyes.

The development of export trade with the miscellaneous markets is progressing slowly but steadily. Demand for cotton goods from such sources is stronger than it was before the war started and it covers a wider range of goods. The West Indian countries are buying well, and there is a fair grade coming in from South America, Chile and Colombia being reported as being the best. Argentina is buying American hosiery rather freely, and Australia is showing increased interest in duck and denims. It is said that there is a large export business being done with Canada and the West Indies, of which very little is being said, as it is being done by houses in which export trade is a new thing.

One important factor in the goods market is that stocks of staple cottons are in a very comfortable position. There are few, if any stock accumulations to worry either the manufacturer or commission merchant, in fact, certain well known brands of 4-4 bleached goods, marked down slightly for the purpose of cleaning up small lots on hand, were quickly placed back at old price levels, with the chances now for "at value" announcements in some quarters shortly. It is true that

buyers are conservative over placing forward contracts, but at the same time they are taking care to cover a fair share of their most important forward needs.

The inquiry for wide duck was better last week than it has been for some time. It is wanted by manufacturers of carriage and automobile tops and prompt deliveries are wanted.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week was featured by sales of approximately 10,000 yards of 36-inch, low count goods for European hospital purposes. The contract for these goods was the largest war order that has been received in this market and it is understood that the order will be handled by three local mills, deliveries to commerce this month and extend as far as January. With the exception of the above, conditions continued about the same in the Fall River market. There were a good number of inquiries and fairly large sales. Narrow goods were dull and there was practically no trading in sateens. Manufacturers were willing to grant slight concessions on some goods for prompt shipment, but price shading was by no means general.

The situation on the fine goods mills has changed very little and trading was only moderate during the week. Prices for this class of goods are better than for the print cloth yarn goods and a number of the mills are very comfortably sold ahead.

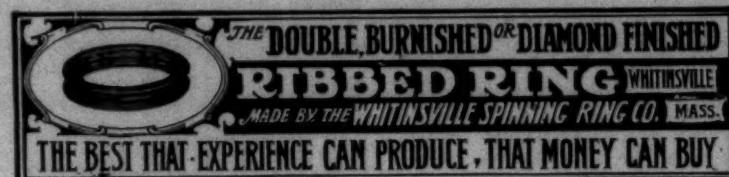
Prices were quoted on cotton goods in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3 1-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 —
Gray goods, 39-inch	
68x72s	4 3-8 4 1-2
38 1-2-in., 64x64s	4 —
4-yard, 80x80s	5 5-8 5 3-4
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4 —
Sheetings, So. std.	6 6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 5-8 5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 3-4 —
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-8 4 1-2
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8 —
5-yard, 48x48s	3 5-8 —
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-2 14
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2 —
Oliver, Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2 —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	12 3-4 —
Woodberry sail duck	35% —
Mt. Vernon wide dk.	45% —
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2 —
Standard prints	5 1-4 —
Standard gingham	6 1-4 —
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for 6 days	44
In sight same 7 days last year	6
In sight for the month	44
In sight same date last year	6
In sight for season	44
In sight same date last year	6
Port receipts for season	18



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE **AMOS M BOWEN**
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S.C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.



Registered

We Have Dyestuffs to Exchange

WE CAN GIVE YOU

Direct, Acid, Sulphur, Chromate and Vat Dyes.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., 290 Promenade Street, PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island

Port receipts same date last year	
Overland to mills and Canada for season	
Overland same date last year	
Southern mill takings for season	
Southern same date last year	
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	
Interior last year	

Foreign same 7 days last year	2
Foreign for season	20
Foreign same date last year	2
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for six days	4
Northern same 7 days last year	9
Northern for season	4
Northern to same date last year	9

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There were a good many inquiries in both the knitting and weaving divisions of the yarn market, but the actual sales represented only a very small part of the amount inquired for. Deliveries on old contracts were good, and collections showed some improvement.

There was a large number of inquiries for carded yarns in the market last week and knitters are evidently in need of yarn. However, the prices that knitters were willing to pay were much lower than dealers would take, except in a few instances. Some of the spinners need business for prompt and spot deliveries, and are willing to make a price to get it, but buyers do not seem to want prompt shipments. The general demand for combed yarns was light during the week, though there were some inquiries for large lots for future delivery. Spinners are holding for higher prices and only a few of them are willing to grant concessions to move their yarn. The demand and sales of two-ply combed yarns during the last few weeks has been better than that for the single carded yarns and spinners of two-ply are in a better position to hold for prices than makers of single-ply. Users of fine combed yarns have covered their needs pretty well and will not need much more yarn until they get new orders. Some of the sales of combed yarns made during the week were as follows: 40-2 Southern frame spun combed peeler, 33 to 34 cents; 30-2 combed peeler cones, 28 1-2 to 30 cents; 50-2 combed peeler on cones, 38 to 41 cents; 60-3 on cones, 43 to 45 1-2 cents; 60-2 warps, mercerized twist, 45 1-2 and 46 cents; Eastern 36-2 combed peeler lisle on cones, 38 cents; 40-2 combed peeler lisle on cones, 38 cents; 40-2 lisle on cones, 40 cents; 45-2 lisle on cones, 43 cents; 80-2 lisle on cones, 83 cents.

There has been no marked improvement in the weaving lines and weavers are seeking yarns at bargain prices. Dealers report that they could make large sales of weaving yarn if they could meet the prices offered by buyers, but that this cannot be done. There were some sales of small lots of weaving yarns for prompt delivery, and an occasional sales of as much as 30,000 to 50,000 pounds for future delivery.

Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15 1-2
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16	1-2—17
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	24	—14 1-2
40s.....	25	—26
50s.....	34	—
60s.....	40	—
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	1-2—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15
14s.....	15	1-2—
16s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16	1-2—17
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17	1-2—18
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—20
40s.....	26	—27

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	14	—14 1-2
14s.....	15	—15 1-2
16s.....	16	—
20s.....	16	1-2—19
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17	1-2—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—19 1-2
40s.....	26	—

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	14	—16
12s.....	16	—16 1-2
14s.....	16	1-2—17
16s.....	17	1-2—17
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	26	—
40s.....	25	1-2—27
50s.....	34	—

Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	15	—
10s.....	15	1-2—15 3-4
12s.....	15	1-2—16
14s.....	16	—
16s.....	16	1-2—
18s.....	17	—
20s.....	17	1-4—
22s.....	17	3-4—18 1-4
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	3-4—19
30s.....	20	1-2—
22s Fleece col.....	18	3-4—19

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	16	3-4—
11s.....	17	—
12s.....	17	1-4—
14s.....	17	3-4—
16s.....	18	—
18s.....	18	1-2—
20s.....	19	—
22s.....	20	—
24s.....	20	1-2—
26s.....	21	1-2—
28s.....	28	1-2—
30s.....	23	1-2—

First Lawyer—"Did his speech carry conviction?"

Second Lawyer—"It did. His client got five years."—Judge.

His Score.

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Cotton Textiles in Argentina.

(Continued from Page 8).

Most of them come from England, but Italy and Germany supply a certain quantity. The standard widths are 68 to 70 centimeters (26.77 to 27.55 inches) and 80 centimeters (31.49 inches). The best grades of zephyrs come in wider widths. In the fine zephyrs the 27 inch goods are used for dress material, and both the 27 and the 32 inch for shirtings, but of the two the 32 inch widths sell best. Shirt manufacturers prefer the latter width, but the retailers prefer the narrower as it costs them less and they are able to sell it at almost as high a price as the 32 inch width would bring.

The sales of zephyrs have declined for the same reason that the percales have dropped off; novelties have captured the fancy of the consumers. Crepes have been represented in the Argentine market for about two years. Two years ago one importer brought in a large quantity from England, but was forced to sell it at a considerable loss. Last year there was little demand for it, but during the present season it has replaced almost all the other dress goods. For dress goods, it is sold in the 27 inch width, and in 32 inch widths for shirtings. The cheaper grades are selling best. The English manufacturers are able to offer their crepes at a surprisingly low figure, which is very little above the old staple percale and the cheap zephyr. The price in the factory of the cheapest 26 inch crepe weighing 80 grams per square meter (2.359 ounces per square yard), with a small flower design, is about five cents per yard. The factory price of an ordinary plain white crepe is about 6 cents, and a sample of one very narrow cheap kind was found which cost 4 cents per yard. These goods also come in very attractive plaids, for girdles to be worn with plain dresses, in stripes and small spot and geometrical designs, and black and white checks.

The voiles and piques are popular, but ratine, poplin and rice cloth are no longer in much demand.

Lawns, batistes, organdies and muslins enjoy a moderate sale, but this year the importers state that they have a large stock of these goods left on their hands on account of the popularity of the novelties.

One of the most important factors in the manufacturing of these textiles is the weight. The dividing line between two customs tariff classifications is the weight of 80 grms per square meter (2.359 ounces per square yard). All goods weighing less pay a duty of \$0.405 per kilo; and goods weighing over 80 grams pay duty at the rate of \$0.243 or \$0.216 per kilo, depending on the kind of fabric. As a result the dealers find it profitable to import only very fine goods which weigh over 80 grams per square meter. Occasionally when an importer sees a sample of cloth that weighs a little less than 80 grams he gives his order for it on condition that it be sized so as to bring the weight up to or slightly over 80 grams per square meter.

(Continued next week.)

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS

Young men seeking to equip themselves for practical life in Agriculture and all its allied branches; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile Industry and in Agricultural Teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's Industrial College. This college fits men for life. Faculty for the coming year of 65 men; 767 students; 25 buildings. Admirably equipped laboratories in each department.

For catalogue, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,
West Raleigh, N. C.

"THE CLINCHFIELD ROUTE"

And
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE JULY 24TH, 1915

Eastern Standard Time

Southbound.

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	*6:00
Lv. Haysi, Va.....	6:33
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	7:00
Lv. Dante, Va.....	7:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:05
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	9:35
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:35
Lv. Kona, N. C.....	1:35
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:10 17:00
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:20 8:10
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:25 9:08
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	5:50 10:15

No. 5 Mixed

Lv. Dante, Va.....	*12:50
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30

Northbound—No. 2, Pass.

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	* 3:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:00
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	*11:00 15:00
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 6:09
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 7:05
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:20 8:20
Lv. Kona, N. C.....	2:55
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:30
Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:50
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	9:27
Lv. Haysi, Va.....	9:54
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	10:30

*Daily. 1—Daily except Sunday.
A.M. light face type.
P.M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager,
Johnson City, Tenn.

The Perfect Man.

There is a man who never drinks,
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor
swears;
Who never gambles, never flirts,
And shuns all sinful snares;
He's paralyzed!
There is a man who never does
Anything that is not right,
His wife can tell just where he is,
At morning, noon and night.
He's dead!

The Professor—"I'm glad to hear that you have decided to spend your vacation with a tutor. You are sadly deficient in English."

The Sophomore—"English don't bother me none. What I'm back in is base running."—Puck.

Personal Items

J. D. Erwin, overseer of the cloth room at the Massachusetts Mill, Lindale, Ga., has purchased a five-passenger touring car.

G. C. Miller, book-keeper-paymaster at the Brookford Mill, Brookford, N. C., was married this week to Miss Inez Hodges, of Rockmart, Ga.

B. M. Bowen, overseer of carding at the Erwin Mill No. 4, West Durham, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

M. D. Haney, superintendent of the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., was a Charlotte visitor this week.

M. J. Hawkins, overseer of carding and spinning at China Grove, N. C., has been visiting at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills. Mr. Hawkins has an invention for a guide and separator on a spinning frame for which he has applied for a patent.

Lost Finger at Eagle and Phenix.

William Furlough, who has been an employee of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., for more than twenty years, had the misfortune of losing a finger while attempting to remove some waste from one of the carding machines. Mr. Furlough stated that he attempted to move some of the waste that accumulated and when he stuck his finger under the cogs some one started off the machine. His hand is in a very serious condition, and while only one finger was lost several of the others were mashed.

Bound Over For Theft of Goods

From Eagle and Phenix Mills.

J. H. Hall, the white man who was charged with stealing goods from the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., was bound over to the city court by Recorder Frank Foley, a bond being placed at \$75.

Hall is alleged to have stolen some overall goods, which were identified by the foreman of the cloth department, who stated that this particular brand of cloth was manufactured by a Baltimore concern and that none of it was sold locally.

The accused man stated that he purchased the goods from another employee of the mill, who in turn, denied having any knowledge of the goods.

Textile Education at the A. & M. College.

A textile education is a valuable asset to a young man. During the past year graduates of the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, Raleigh, have been appointed to responsible positions as follows: Overseer of finishing in a mill in Massachusetts, making fancy goods; efficiency engineer in engineering firm, fabric designer in mill; assistant superintendent in yarn mill; superintendent in yarn mill; mill inspector for Federal Horticultural Board.

This Textile Department is the Textile School of North Carolina and

SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Woodbury, Connecticut
Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

Southern Spindle and Flyer Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR SMYTH-DESPARD COMPANY'S HIGH-GRADE OAK AND CHROME TANNED LEATHER BELTING

Quality and workmanship guaranteed, deliveries prompt.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

Woonsocket, R. I.

Bradford Soluble Grease



NEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

to make this school representative of the State and thoroughly up to date, the equipment will be considerably increased during the year by the addition of dyeing machinery, knitting machinery, plain and fancy looms, combing machines for the manufacture of fine yarns.

The addition of this machinery will make this textile school one of the best equipped in America for instruction in cotton manufacturing.

The faculty of the Textile Department has been added to by the appointment of Henry K. Dick as instructor in carding, spinning and knitting. Mr. Dick has for the past five years been instructor in these subjects at the Lowell Textile School.

Don't throw mud. Make it into bricks. They are handier to throw and dent more. Mud is only disagreeable and will wash off. But a brick—ah, there's a weapon for a gentleman.—Parks Piping Parables.

HERE IS A STANDARD FOR

LOOM HARNESS Quality

Uniformity in quality is an important feature of our loom harnesses. We not only use the best materials we can buy but make the harnesses with the utmost care and rigidly inspect every harness in the various processes through which it goes. The best materials, care in manufacturing, combined with critical inspection are bound to produce superior harnesses of always uniform quality.

GARLAND MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc. to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Wanted—One good card grinder to look after 22 cards at night. He will have a general oversight over the room. This is an excellent chance for a young man to learn to become an overseer. If you can't make good do not answer. Address I. N. Dunn, Supt. Bamberg Cotton Mills Co., Bamberg, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in a large mill. Age 24. I believe in work. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1165.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had good experience and am competent to run any reasonable size room. My reference will prove satisfactory. Address No. 1170.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gilt edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insures better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed

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Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. Am 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experience in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience in both mill and independent shop work. can do first-class work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1205.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1211.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as asst. Supt. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1212.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as Supt. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as Supt. of small mill. Best of references. Address No. 1218.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 1219.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced in both positions, in weaving and spinning mills. Now employed. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1217.

WANT position as Supt of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1220.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 1221.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1222.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address 1223.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years' experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1225.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1226.

WANT position as Supt. Am now employed and have held present job 10 years but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1227.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1228.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer at present mill, which is discarding its looms. Fine references from present employers. Address No. 1229.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1238.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1230.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1231.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1232.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1233.

POSITION wanted as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer. 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1234.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling representative. Have had experience in all three positions and am well qualified for each. Would prefer connection with some sizing manufacturer. Address No. 1235.

WANT position as carder or spinner. 18 years overseer of carding and spinning, and am well versed in all processes of cotton manufacturing, including twisting and twine-making. Am a middle-aged man with family. Can give good references. Address No. 1236.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such but want place as superintendent. Age 35. Good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1237.

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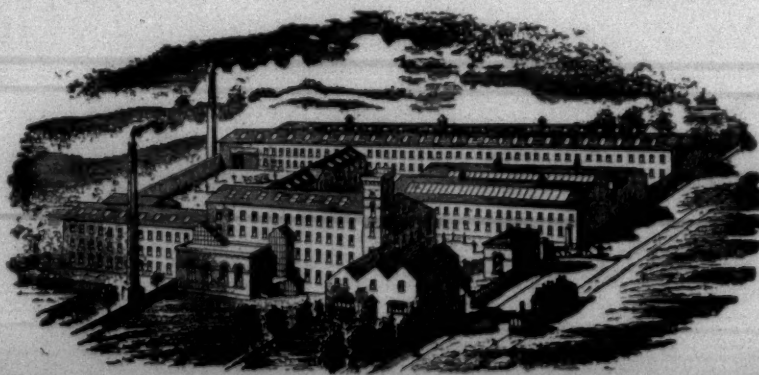
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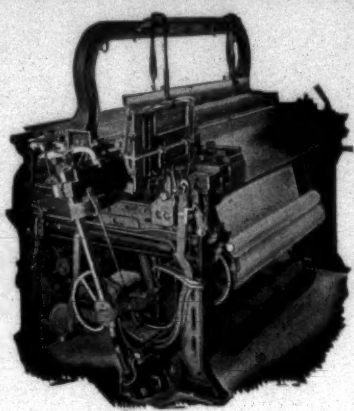
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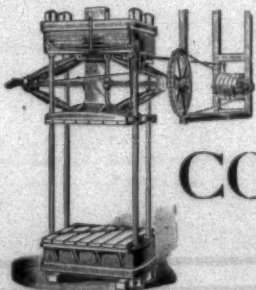
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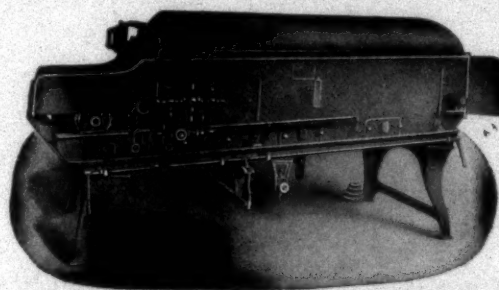
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